

The North Carolina Standard.

THOMAS LORING,
Editor and Proprietor.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES.....THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1837.

VOL. III. NO. 118.
Three Dollars per Annum.

TERMS.

Three dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance; but it will be necessary for those living at a distance, or out of the State, to pay an entire year in advance. A subscriber failing to give notice of his desire to discontinue at the expiration of the period for which he has subscribed, will be considered as having subscribed anew, and the paper continued, at the option of the Editor, until ordered to be stopped; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Those sending in Advertisements, will be good enough to mark the number of times they wish them inserted.

THE Subscribers having imported direct from the manufacturers in Europe, a large assortment of British

DRY GOODS,
French Silks and Swiss Muslins,
Offer them for sale by the piece or package, at their Store at the corner of Frazer's wharf and East Bay, in Charleston, South Carolina, on liberal terms for approved paper.

SHACKLEFORD, BOAG & Co.
January, 25. 117-64.

Bollingbrook Hotel.

SAMUEL B. MORGAN, (late of the Union HOTEL,) respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the spacious Hotel on Bollingbrook St., recently kept by Mr. William N. Friend, where he is now prepared to accommodate Travellers, Boarders and transient visitors to Petersburg, in a style not inferior to any other Public House in Virginia.

The table of the Bollingbrook Hotel, will always be supplied with the most choice substantial and delicacies afforded in the market; the Bar, with the best Wines, Liquors, &c., the Stables with sound provender, and attentive Hostlers. Particular attention will be paid to the neatness and comfort of the bed rooms, and in short, nothing shall be wanting on the part of the subscriber to make the Hotel under his charge in every way subservient to the comfort of the traveller, and to the accommodation of the public at large.

My Baggage Waggon will regularly attend the Rail Road Depot and at the Steam Boat landing for the transportation of baggage.

SAMUEL B. MORGAN.
Jan. 25. 117-1m.

State of North Carolina, Franklin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term, 1836.

Calvin Perry, vs. Willis Leonard.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, has removed beyond the limits of this State, or so conceals himself, that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the State Gazette for six weeks successively, that unless he appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Franklin, at the Court House in Lenoir County, on the second Monday in March next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue Judgment pro confesso will be taken against him and the land levied on condemned, subject to the plaintiff's debt.

Test, S. PATTERSON, C. C. C.
Jan. 25. 117-4f.

A match.—It is Betty's "Sunday out." Betty is a good girl, and what's more, good looking, and moreover dresses well, and further, is well shaped, elegant, respectable; and in addition, is beloved by every body, especially by the handsome butcher in her street, who is single, and, in a moment when butchers are as tender as their meat, popped the question "Whether she had any prejudice against butchers?" and Betty, like the tender creature she is, answered, that "she had no prejudice against any one," when Crump, for that's his name, taking heart, asked her "if she would dislike being a butcher's wife?" and Betty, turning red and then pale, and then red again, replied that "she would as lief be a butcher's wife as a baker's, for that, with the proviso that she liked the butcher better than the baker;" so that the thing is as good as settled that she is to be Mrs. Crump. And this is the reason why she looks so red, broiling, and fluttered to-day. She has a dozen friends to whom she must tell the important secret; they live at all corners of the town, and miles apart; but she means to visit them all; if she does she will make a circuit which will tire a horse. I foresee that she will knock up at the second or third stage, and be glad of a dish of tea, a happy shedding of tears with some female friend at the turn in her fortunes, and an omnibus back, that she may get home, as missus is mighty particular about servants coming home early. Betty's heart is full, too full, and so are her pockets, crammed with apples, oranges, cakes, a top, two whistles, and three balls which came over her master's wall, heaven knows how mysteriously—presents these for her "nieces and nieces, bless their dear little hearts!" Some of her mistress's cast-off things, a large lump of dripping, some tea and sugar, (mind, of her own purchasing,) and an extensive miscellany of broken victuals, are all done up in a bundle for the poor widow, who was like a mother to her when she was a little motherless girl. She deserves to be Mrs. Crump, especially as Crump is doing well, and is a worthy, honest fellow. Why, there he is! he has met her "quite promiscuously," as he says, but any one may read in his eyes that that was a trick of love; he puts her arm in his, insists upon carrying her bundle, and away they go—Betty blushing and embarrassed, but happy—Crump proud of his dear little Betty, and not wholly unconscious of the untarnished merit of his boot-tops. It is a match.

Corneilus Webb's Glances at Life.

Legislature of North Carolina.

Remarks of Mr. SAMUEL BYRD of Yancey, on the bill to apply the surplus money to internal improvement:

Mr. Speaker:—I move to amend the bill, by striking out all after the enacting clause, and insert in lieu thereof, the bill on your table to distribute the surplus revenue among the several counties in this State, according to federal population. I oppose the bill on general principles, as it is based on monarchical principles. Sir, I abhor that old federal principle, that gives the mansion house and the principal estate to the oldest son, at the expense of all the heirs besides. I oppose it, as partial in its provisions and oppressive in its consequences. I also believe it detrimental to the best interests of the State. Your bill, sir, proposes to subscribe \$200,000 to a rail road; the interest on that sum, in one year, is \$12,000; in ten years, \$120,000; and in forty years it is \$480,000. And will this road ever realize that interest? I verily believe it never will, in all the compass of time. The bill I offer in its stead, though it offers no splendid achievement; no promises to the ear, that are to be broken the sense, yet bears the indications of immediate benefit, and is grounded on a plan recommended by the wise and intelligent in other States, and will carry out the principles of the general government, in this appropriation. As I have given my vote to receive the surplus as a loan, and as I conceive my constituents bound, in common with the whole State, to that principle, I cannot, with an approving conscience, vote that money to any partial use.

AY, sir, when I reflect that a vote of that kind might affect every man, woman and child in this State, I dread the consequences. Every poor family consisting of ten persons is entitled to \$30 of this money; and I am sure would not be willing to loan or give away the same; and as I am called upon, in this vote, to trespass on the rights of this class of the community, and must injure every individual of it to the amount of \$3, for the purpose of bestowing it upon those that your report describes as the most rich of all other parts of the State, I cannot consent to it. I will oppose, to the utmost of my power, any thing that will oppress or wrong the poor, to make the rich richer.

I urge the amendments proposed, because that will be the only plan before the house, that says to the people, be free and act for yourselves. This bill provides that each county may subscribe its part to rail road stock; loan it to their countrymen, or place it in bank with or without interest; and if interest accrue, the same shall belong to the county, and be applied to charitable purposes within the same; and provides that they are at all times bound to return the money to the general government when called for.

In reply to the gentleman from Halifax, in regard to usury or waste, I hope I shall be able to satisfy him. I contend that it is the people's money, and that it should be placed within their reach; that their own county towns are the only places where all men could have an equal and just chance of benefit, because every man is known there, with any security he may offer; and if not personally known, there is the clerk's office, in which may be found the records of his estate, with all mortgages and deeds of trust, so as to prevent frauds or the danger thereof.

As to the usury complained of, sir, my object is to tax those that borrow of the surplus, and leave the principal untouched. For instance, open the bank at this place, and see whether it can be reached as cheap as to pay one per cent. on the money at home. Sir, I have travelled to this place, and \$12 was my expense, and my return must make \$24; and I for one, sir, would be as willing my money should stick to the fingers of my own countrymen as agents. In reply to the gentleman as to the little pittance each county would receive, I would say that if my county's part were but one crown, I would contend for it with equal pertinacity. But sir, take the gentleman's own showing—Orange is the county he names as receiving, on an equal distribution \$62,332; the interest on this for one year is 3,799, 92 cents; in ten years 37,999, 20 cents; in forty years, \$1,316,680. Each county in this State, entitled to 3 members, would receive \$31,666; each entitled to 2 members \$15,833; interest in like manner, for one year is 1,049, 88 cents; in ten years, 10,398, 80 cents; in 40 years \$419,922. This being my county's share; and its differing in locality from any others in this State, may produce the difference of sentiment between myself and a majority of this House. Sir, my constituents are so locked up with mountains, from any facility this road can afford, that I am sure it can be of use to us; and I trust this house will act liberally, in some way, toward all the counties thus situated. I conclude these remarks, by acknowledging that I am no orator, and aspire to no character but that of a plain but honest man. But I yield to none in a desire to serve my constituents and to promote the interests of the State.

"COOL COURAGE."—What determined purpose, what decisive action, what cool calculation, what a powerful effort at volition, it requires to get out of bed one of these icy mornings! The man who in a stoveless, fireless room, can deliberately

push back the bed clothes and roll out of his warm nest, without a shrug or shudder, is calculated for deeds of noble daring. He should hold himself in readiness to enlist against the Indians, for he undoubtedly possesses one essential requisite of a soldier, to wit, coolness. He has a savageness of disposition, and an iciness of feeling, which though they may command respect, they cannot be envied. For a man of phlegmatic temperament, it requires a mighty effort to go to bed—a mightier to turn over when he gets there—but mightiest of all to get up again. Before he goes he warms and turns, and turns and warms; pokes his toes to the fire, then his heels—rubs his hands—bakes his shins, and sneaks to bed. Then if a shank happen to stray over his linen, six inches from the warm place where it was originally planted, he snatches it back as though he were snake bit. But when day comes, and the breakfast things begin to rattle on the table—here we must be excused for it's no joke—Hoo-oo-oo."

Greenboro' Patriot.

DEBATE ON THE MICHIGAN BILL.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Remarks of Mr. Strange (of N. Carolina)

Mr. STRANGE said he was gratified that the Senator from South Carolina had addressed the Senate; for he had a very high respect for his abilities, and, from some intimations he had casually thrown out, he was apprehensive that, in retaining the preamble, the Senate was falling into some unperceived but dangerous error. But we have now heard all that the Senator has to say upon this important subject, and he has utterly failed to convince us of error in a single proposition about which we differed. This is not for want of ability in the honorable Senator, but was entirely owing to the cause he advocated—to his being on the wrong side of the question. The most powerful intellect can never long make head against truth. Mr. S. said he had as high a regard as the gentleman, for the institutions of their common country—admired as much the wisdom of their organization, and cherished toward them as deep an affection. He was far from believing time mispent in this body which was employed in the discussion of great constitutional questions, and was never sorry to see the talent of the Senate arrayed upon different sides of interesting propositions. The having them presented in all their various bearings and points of view, and sifted and examined with care and ability, was very friendly to the ascertainment of truth. It had been adverted to in this House that some of its members had been recently transferred hither from judicial stations in their respective States, and he had himself the honor to be among the number; and he would take the liberty of stating, as one of the results of his official experience, that the failure of an able lawyer was nearly as good evidence of the unsoundness of his position, as the strength of argument brought to bear against it by the opposing counsel; and so, on the present occasion, having listened to the unsuccessful efforts of the able Senator from South Carolina to overthrow the positions he had assumed in the early part of this debate, had but inspired him with renewed confidence in their soundness.

The Senator has in the first place assailed the preamble to this bill on account of its inconsistency with the votes, at the last session of Congress, of its present advocates. Upon this point Mr. S. had no power to say. Those of whom this predicament was supposed were doubtless well able to vindicate themselves; and for his part, he had not then had the honor of a seat in this body, and consequently stood entirely uncommitted to any of its doings. But it was further urged that Michigan was a State, and that those who disputed it did so in the face of a record; for that the act of Congress, passed at the last session, expressly declared her to be a State. But, said Mr. S. I still deny her to be a State, without any apprehension of being overborne by any such record as that referred to by the gentleman. If there was such an act as the one described by the Senator, he would not question its existence, nor would he indeed put him to the proof that there was such a record. But what the record would prove when produced was altogether a different matter, and he denied that any act of Congress, however broadly it might assert it, could prove the existence of a State under the circumstances stated in the case of Michigan: it was altogether incompetent to the proof of such a fact. Here Mr. S. took leave to remark that it was with great reluctance he had embarked so deeply in this debate; but he had been induced at an early period to state a few propositions which had been denounced as dangerous and revolutionary in their tendency. He would never venture on this floor to state any thing as his deliberate conviction which had not been duly considered by him. He might sometimes throw out crude suggestions with a view to draw out others, or bring their attention to the subject; but on such occasions he would always present them as mere hasty impulses of the passing moment; but when he had gone so far as to make a deliberate assertion, he trusted he should always be found ready to maintain his position. He had asserted that Michigan was not a State, and this he stood ready to prove. It is not denied that the land covered by Michigan was once the property of this Union; and it is a principle of law which he presumed no Sen-

ator would deny, that things continuous in their nature are always presumed to remain the same, unless the contrary is shown. If, then, the territory embraced in Michigan was once the property of this Union, it continues to be so until gentlemen show us the where, the when, and the how of its cessation. They say it ceased to be so by virtue of the act of Congress of last session. I deny the authority of Congress to pass such an act. If they have passed such an act, it is a nullity. When an act of Congress comes in collision with the Constitution, it comes in contact with a power which annihilates it. It is as though it never existed. It is a dead letter. The Constitution gives authority to Congress to create a State for no other purpose but admission into the Union; and whenever Congress passes an act creating a State without at the same time admitting it into the Union, that act is a nullity. Indeed, if the matter were *res integra*, if it were a new question, it might be seriously debated whether Congress can create a State even for the purpose of admission into the Union. But I will not deny that it has been the practice to do so, and I am not now disposed to question its correctness. I had occasion heretofore to call the attention of the Senate to the only clause of the Constitution relating to that subject, and defied any one to produce any other authority for Congress to create a State, or to contend that the power under that clause was any thing more than implied.

[Here Mr. CALHOUN interrupted Mr. S. to explain himself, and said that he had not declared Congress competent to create a State, either in or out of the Union; but by withdrawing its jurisdiction from a given Territory, that Territory was then at liberty to form itself into a State.]

Mr. S. said he did not think the Senator's explanation had materially varied his proposition. That there could be but little difference between creating a State out of the territory of the Union and suffering it to create itself, as in both cases Congress relinquished a trust confided to her by the Union, which she had no right to relinquish but in one special case, and that was, when by the same act she formed the State and admitted it into the Union; so that the act of Congress of the last session, not executing any power possessed by Congress, is a nullity.

But the Senator from South Carolina insists that to deny Michigan to be a State is a denial against the actual and obvious fact that Michigan is now really exercising all the powers of sovereignty: she has formed her Constitution, elected her Legislature and members of Congress, and her Legislature has actually assembled, and elected her Senators to Congress. But (said Mr. S.) the question is not what Michigan has done, but what she has a right to do. Although these things I admit may be *prima facie* evidence of her legal existence as a State, they are susceptible of being met by the proof of what is in fact her true condition. When one is found acting *sui juris*, exercising all the privileges of a freeman, it may be *prima facie* evidence that he is what the performance of the act implies; but if it be susceptible of proof that he is in fact a slave, the inference no longer exists that he is free. And so in this case we show that Michigan was once subject to the United States, and demand the proof that she has ever been emancipated. In vain was the wisdom of our forefathers employed in devising plans for the happiness and perpetuity of this nation; in vain did they inculcate the doctrine of union, and repudiate the idea of separate sovereignties or multiplied confederacies, if the doctrine of the Senator from South Carolina is to prevail. If Michigan can exist as a separate State for a single hour, she may for days and years, and might ultimately refuse to come into the Union at all. During this time may have her own army and navy, declare war, form alliances, and do all those acts which our forefathers were so anxious to bring within the control of a power representing the common interest of all the States. The idea is too preposterous, too inconsistent with all their plans and purposes, to suppose that they contemplated it for a single moment. The whole confederacy would be in continual danger of dissolution from such a cause operating in its vicinity; and yet, according to the Senator's theory, there is no mode of preventing this evil, but, after we had rashly given her a separate existence, constraining her by the terror of the sword and the bayonet, or the application of our national compact; a state of things which no one can suppose to have been planned by wisdom, or desirable either upon the score of interest, patriotism, or humanity. But to enforce his position the Senator has supposed that it is necessary she should first have a separate existence ere she can become a member of our Union, which he insists is altogether federative, and even urges that she must be of age. Now, I humbly conceive that the Senator has suffered himself to be misled by a metaphor, a figure of speech. The age of the territory or State is a matter of perfect indifference; it is enough if the inhabitants are of age to make contracts; for with them, if with any one, the compact is formed. The idea of the necessity of a separate anterior existence as a State is altogether fallacious; the incident of being a member of the Union is a portion of the very law of her existence, and her federal

relationship commences so *instantly* that she becomes a State. Nor does this violate the analogy of individual relationship to society; the infant, as soon as he is born, becomes a member of the political society in which he comes into existence. By his very birth the social compact is implied; and without any formal recognition of the compact, when he shall attain mature age, he is held liable to the sanctions of the law as soon as capable of discerning between right and wrong; without waiting for his assent, society extends over him the arm of protection. No matter how young he may be, he who takes his life is punished by society as a murderer; and it is not because the social compact is not sufficiently complete, but in mere tenderness to the frailty of human nature, that he is not liable to punishment for a violated law, at any stage of existence, however early.

But another difficulty, which it is attempted to throw in our way, is, that Michigan has already elected her Senators and Representative; and if we say that she is not a State, their election was irregular, and they will not be entitled to seats in the respective branches of the National Assembly. I have already had occasion to say, sir, that while I have the honor of representing in part a sovereign State upon this floor, I will speak what I believe to be the language of truth, regardless of the consequences. If, then, the assertion that Michigan is not a State must necessarily exclude the honorable gentlemen now waiting for admission to their seats, I shall deeply regret it. But, sir, I foresee no such consequence; the whole matter appears to me exceedingly plain, and free from all the metaphysical difficulties in which gentlemen have striven to involve it. When a bargain is concluded between two parties, it is no longer a matter of consequence from which the first overture proceeded, whether the vendor proposed to the vendee, or the vendee to the vendor; the only question is, was there finally an agreement between them? And the same consequences precisely follow, whichever made the first advance. Now, sir, Michigan had no right to form herself into a State without the assent of Congress, and with the assent of Congress she had the right. It is a matter of perfect indifference whether Michigan took the primary steps with a view to their ratification by Congress, which ratification is subsequently made, or that Congress first gives the permission, and Michigan acts upon such permission; whether the Senators and Representative from Michigan knock at the door of Congress and are admitted, or Congress opens her doors and announces to Michigan that her Senators and Representative may walk in whenever she pleases to send them, and they are sent and do walk in. In the one case Michigan acts upon a previous authority, and in the other a subsequent ratification gives effect to that which was previously done.—I think I have now sufficiently shown that I was right in contending that Michigan was not a State. The Senator himself, from South Carolina, has admitted the evil consequences likely to flow from supposing that Congress has the power to create a State for any other purpose than admission into the Union.—[Here Mr. Calhoun disclaimed.]—Well, said Mr. S., I certainly understood him to say so, but I suppose I was mistaken; but I insist that, without the gentleman's admission, the consequences are plain and obvious to every man—that the perpetuity of our Union would be seriously endangered and that in the mean time we should with our own hands be placing in our side a thorn to rankle and annoy us, and all without the slightest inducement or consideration; and no one who has a proper respect for the good, great, and wise framers of our Constitution can ever believe that they intended any thing so preposterous.

Having, as I conceive, disposed of this matter, it is unnecessary for me to take up the inquiry of the gentleman, whether, in a regularly organized State, a convention can be called under any other authority than that of the Legislature. I do not find it my present purpose to take either side of this question, as I insist that Michigan is not a regularly organized State, but is, as admitted by the Senator from South Carolina, *pro hac vice*, in a state of nature. Nothing, therefore remains but the inquiry whether a convention has actually been held by Michigan, in any manner convened. And here I must be allowed to say that I have been singularly unfortunate in being misapprehended by both the Senators from South Carolina. By both I have been represented as saying that a convention was an undefined and undefinable something. I had the honor of correcting the misapprehension of the Senator from South Carolina who first addressed the Senate, and flattered myself that I had satisfied him, but his colleague has to-day fallen into a similar mistake, and I now beg leave to set him right also. I never thought, and therefore do not think I could have ever said, that a convention was a something undefined and undefinable. On the contrary, I stated that it was an assemblage of all the persons of a given community, in person, or by their acknowledged agents or representatives; that it was perfectly certain in its existence, and in power irresistible. I did say, and do still say, that how it is to be gotten together is a matter altogether undefined by any law; but, when got together, its identity was a thing of the most absolute certain-

ty, and in a country situated like Michigan, so far as its own people were concerned, supposing the authority of Congress out of the question, altogether omnipotent. Has a convention been holden in Michigan? That something of the kind has been holden no one denies; but the difference of opinion seems to turn on the nature of the assembly at Ann Arbor. The Senator from South Carolina, with that delicacy which usually characterizes the initiatory steps in an argument, said he would not call it a caucus. But as men grow warmer in argument, they generally grow bolder in assertion; and accordingly, in a very few breaths, the Senator flatteringly calls it a caucus, with a view, doubtless, to brand it with a very odious name. But I will press this matter no farther.

Mr. President, my object in rising at the commencement of this debate was simply to state what I conceived to be the true questions presenting themselves on the bill before us. I had observed what I conceive to be a vicious habit in this body, to be exceedingly discursive in debate, to bring all sorts of things to bear upon all sorts of questions, and especially to involve every matter in the vortex of party politics. Now, sir, conceiving myself to be a new member, with a mind not yet contaminated by these vicious practices, I thought I was able to see without bias the true points in controversy, and I accordingly rose to present them to the Senate, and supposed, when this was done, my task was fulfilled. But I find sir, I have been engaged in advocating treason and revolution, as some gentlemen think, and have been most unexpectedly called out to rescue myself from misapprehension, and am now forced in some degree to fall into the practice I have condemned in others, and touch upon a subject which has nothing in the world to do with the bill before us.

The Baltimore Convention has been alluded to, and, as usual, for purposes of denunciation. In looking round this assembly, I see no one who had the honor, or misfortune, as the case may be, to have been a member of that body. For myself, I must plead guilty to the charge.—But, certainly, sir, when I went there I was entirely unconscious of any criminal intent. I did not conceive that I was, in any way, violating the laws and Constitution of my country, or subjecting myself to be arraigned as a traitor to either. I thought I was merely exercising the privilege of a free citizen to go where I pleased, and meet whom I pleased, for the purpose of consulting on matters in which we had a common right to act. A few of our fellow citizens, in their respective parts of the country, selected us to meet at Baltimore, and ascertain by conference, who among the many distinguished fellow citizens scattered over our wide extent of country had been most decided in their adherence to sound republican principles, best qualified to fill the two highest offices in our gift as a nation, and most likely to be acceptable to the People at large. We met, we conferred, and two distinguished individuals, as the result of our deliberations, were named and recommended to the People of the United States. We did not pretend to any power of coercion, and did not imagine that any one would impute to us such power. It was left to the free people of this Union, to ratify or annul the choice we had made. We did not feel ourselves in the possession of any means of coercion. We had not any physical force to command, nor the control of treasure wherewith to purchase suffrages. We did nothing but publish a small pamphlet, setting forth what we had done, and coldly laying before the Public, the reasons why we believed the persons we had named ought to have the support of their fellow citizens. But it has been said we were office-holders and office-seekers, and our object was the acquisition of offices, or the perpetuity of those already possessed. For himself, (said Mr. S.) he was at that time the holder of an office under the State of North Carolina, but he had never imagined its perpetuity depended upon the results of the Baltimore Convention, for it was an office for life. And, as to having had any thing personal in expectation, he could, with a clear conscience, repel the imputation, and, in demanding of the Opposition to believe him sincere, he required nothing more than the same courtesy he extended to them. As a party, he believed the Opposition sincere in their opinions. To many individuals of that party he had no doubt it would be a most alarming exposure to have their hearts opened to public gaze; but the bulk of the party, he doubted not, were sincere, and might possibly be right in the various points of difference between them and those with whom he acted. If they were right, he trusted in God they would yet triumph over us. But believing, as I do, that they are wrong, I will manfully strive against them with all the means in my power. The Baltimore Convention was one of those means, and I heartily rejoice that it has so far been successful.

A variety of other topics, he said had been referred to, equally impertinent to the subject in hand, yet he would not go into them; but, finding himself standing alone of the 600 men who constituted the Baltimore Convention, he thought it but reasonable that he should have said thus much in its vindication, when he heard it so unnecessarily assailed.